LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Sounding the Tay for Bodies of the Drowned.

CABUL REOCCUPIED.

Azmatullah Strikes a Last Blow for Afghan Freedom.

THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Schouvaloff Succeeds Dolgorouki as Governor of Moscow.

FLOODS IN THE CANARY ISLANDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Dec. 31, 1879. There are now 10,000 miners on strike in the

Mons district of Belgium. Great floods occurred in the Canary Islands on the 21st inst. Houses and crops were de

A provisory commercial treaty between Germany and Austria has been concluded, to last for a period of six months. The News' Pesth despatch reports that a

terrible dynamite explosion has occurred in the brick works at Altofen, killing several persons. The Times' Paris correspondent announces that the municipal elections at Metz have resulted in the return of all of the anti-German

The Post's Berlin correspondent announces that Count Schouvaloff has been designated Governor General of Moscow, to succeed Prince Dolgorouki.

The present session of the Spanish Cortes will close when the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba is disposed of The new session will begin in March

The Chilean Legation at London repeat the rumor of their Legation at Paris that President Prado of Peru has gone to Europe, and add that Pierola is now Dietator of the country.

Telegrams received at Constantinople from Novi-Bazar announce that the agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is assuming serious proportions owing to the tyranny of the Austrian

Special despatches from Constantinople report that the difference between Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, and the Porte regarding the arrest and sentence to death of a priest who had been convicted of being the author of tracts hostile to the religion of Islam will be definitively and satisfactorily arranged. ARMED ALBANIANS.

Four thousand Albanians are ready to resist the cession of Gusinje and Plava to Montenegro. Ahmed Mouktar Pacha's troops are mutinous. They have not been paid and are in rags.

TRANSVAAL'S FATE. A meeting of Boers took place on the 10th inst., from which trouble was anticipated in some quarters, but it dispersed quietly after for the independence of the Transvaal, and to elect a Volksraad. Paul Kruger was chosen to the leadership and was instructed to summon the Volksraad. The meeting was quiet and orderly, but in earnest. Another meeting, to take place on the 6th of April next, was provided for. Sir Garnet eley, the supreme military and civil com mander in Natal and the Transvaal, at a public dinner in Pretoria, said that henceforward the Transvaal would be regarded as a Crown colony. RUSSIAN PRASANTS IN REVOLT.

The Standard's Vienna despatch says the Russian nihilists are circulating among the peasants a story that the Czar has issued a decree order ing the landed proprietors to divide their estates among the peasants. The peasants on gieveskoi district, seeing that the Count was not taking any steps for the division of the property, gathered at the eastle, seized it, expelled all the servants and sacked it. Two companies of soldiers who were ordered to disperse the rioters were received with showers of missiles. The affair has assumed a threatening aspect. The peasants of several neighboring communities have joined the rioters, all of whom are excel

The Times' correspondent at Berlin states that brisk negotiations are proceeding between Paris and Berlin with the object of retaining the Count de St. Vallier at his present post, but he seems determined to leave. He wishes, in his capacity of Senator, to vote against M. Ferry's education bill. This alone makes it impossible for him to stay in Berlin.

THE STORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTINUANCE OF THE BAD WEATHER-EXTRAOR-DINARY EXACT VERIFICATION OF THE HER-ALD'S PREDICTION-TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY CAUSED BY THE

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 31, 1879. The weather experienced yesterday evening and to-day throughout these islands fulfil the last cable warning sent by the HERALD Weather Bureau in the most perfect manner. This morning was squally and wet, while at intervals gleams of sunshine were to be seen through the broken clouds; then at noon came a severe thunder storm, attended by hail showers, and the atmosphere suddenly darkening, heavy rain, hail and sleet, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and heavy claps of thunder, began to pour down. The temperature lowered rapidly and a high wind sprang up, blowing in gusts. Later in the afternoon there were intervals of sunshine and rain as in April. Half the sky was blue, with here and there a light white cloud, while the other half was overspread with a gloomy pall. After dark the sky became quite clear and the moon shone out brilliantly.

STORMY IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL. Tempestuous weather prevailed on the Welsh coast, delaying and damaging vessels in the Bristol Channel. There was a slight lull this afternoon, but a renewal of the gale is expected. At Brighton a very heavy southeasterly gale, accompanied by torrents of hail and rain, thunder and lightning, blew all day. The force of the wind rendered the sea front almost impassable. Tradesmen were compelled to partially close their

shops and put up their shutters in order to save the plate glass windows. In West Surrey distriet the thunder storms were especially violent, and were accompanied by a perfect hurricane of wind. The heavy rain caused the river Mole and its tributaries to overflow, and considerable damage was done to property by the floods. The weather cleared up suddenly in the afternoon. THE STORM ABATES IN THE TAY.

At Portsmouth the gale caused considerable damage. A very heavy sea is running in the Tay, and the divers cannot find the lost train. Reports of shipping casualties are coming in fast, and it is feared that an immense number of wrecks have occurred along the cousts. A French bark is said to have been lost, with eight of her crew. The severe gales that prevailed on Sunday last extended to Boseastle, Edinburgh, Stranraer, Greenock, Yarmouth, Liverpool and Plymouth, doing an immense amount of damage to shipping and property on land. The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the weather, says that the very unusual occurrence of violent thunder storms in these latitudes has to be chronicled to day. The barometer fell all the morning, and between twelve and one o'clock the fall was as much as one-tenth of an inch.

MOVEMENT OF THE STORM.

The Times' barometric indications for Monday, at eight in the evening, says :-"During Sunday night a small but very deep depression travelled swiftly northeasterly across Scotland. The centre reached the central parts of Sweden about eight o'clock on Monday morning." A correspondent writes, pointing out that between Saturday at midnight and Sunday afternoon the thermometer at London rose twenty-nine degrees. The minimum was twenty-seven degrees and the maximum fitfy-six.

EDISON'S LAMP.

THE ALADDIN OF AMERICAN SCIENCE BEGINS TO STIR THE MONEY MARKET-HEAVY FALL OF GAS STOCKS IN LONDON.

> [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Dec. 30, 1879.

In consequence of a cable despatch received by the London Times from its American correspondent, who visited Mr. Edison at Menlo Park, and in consequence of an editorial published in the same paper to-day and based on their interview, gas stocks have fallen £5 today, following a drop of £15 from their price this day week.

AN AFGHAN FORLORN HOPE.

AZMATULLAH ATTACKS COLONEL NORMAN AT GUNDAMAK AND IS REPULSED-BAKER MARCHES TO KOHISTAN-THE KHAN OF KHIVA SENDS ENVOYS TO THE BRITISH [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1879. The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Colonel Norman has been attacked at Gandanuk by Azmatullah Khan, with 2,000 followers. The enemy were driven off. The British loss was one officer and one man killed. Colonel Nornan will advance at once and reoccupy Lata band. A despatch dated Cabul, December 27, says:-"General Baker has gone to Kohistan with a force consisting of 1,700 infantry, a regiment of cavalry and four guns, to punish the insurgents there. Mohammed Jan has taken Musa Khan with him to Wardak. The country about Cabul is rapidly becoming quiet. The Standard has the following from Vienna:-"Teheran telegrams report that the Khan of Mery has sent an Embassy to with orders to proceed afterward to the Court of the Viceroy of India." The Times' Cabul despatch announces that General Hills has been reinstated as military Governor of Cabul. The shops in the city are destroyed and defaced, and business is entirely suspended. General Gough's brigade will occupy the Bala Hissar.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE TAY.

SERVING THE CAUSE OF THE CATASTROPHE RAILS WRENCHED FROM THEIR CHAIR AND SNAPPED SHORT OFF-DIVERS AT WORK-AN PMPTY FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE DISCOVERED. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1879. The official report of the North British Railway in regard to the easualty on Sunday from the break in the Tay Bridge says the falling girders made a very clean break from that portion which remains standing. Almost the only signs of the smash are the ends of the rails on which the trains ran, which are torn assunder. The rails remaining are wrenched out of their chairs for a few yards. After several unsuccessful attempts a diver has discovered a first class carriage of the wrecked train, but as there were no first class passengers no bodies were discovered in the car. Operations will be resumed to-morrow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-There are a few considerations relative to the fall of the Tay Bridge which may anticipate the discussion which the casualty is sure to evoke among which will strike almost every one, are, first, that the bridge should fall after being constructed to resist six times the weight and twice the wind pressur likely to be encountered; and, second, that when it did fall so large a section as eleven spans, aggregat ing some two thousand four hundred feet, should go This last circumstance renders it difficult to believe that the bridge yielded under the weight of the train, for in such event a faulty span might possibly give way without injuring the others. Neither de the suggestion stready made that the derail-ment of the train might have caused the the suggestion already made that the derallment of the train might have caused the destruction of some important member of the structure determines its collapse, seem entirely probable; for in this case the form and nature of the truss appear to preclude the extension of the injury overso great a distance. General indications go to show that the cause must be sought in an abnormal condition of the structure, or rather one which did not enter into the calculations of the builders. Such a condition would be the deterioration of the metal by its change from a fibrous to a crystalline state under repeated vibration. That this occurs in railway bridges has been vigorously disputed by many well known engineers. On the other hand many examples are quoted by different authorities to support the theory. Apropos to this particular accident a distinguished French engineer and iron founder, now in this country, informs us that he has known bars of iron made by himself from Scotch pig to change from a tough fibrous to a brittle crystalline structure in travelling by rail only from the north of France to Paris. This is, of course, an exterme instance. Again, recent research has demonstrated that because a structure withstands a large quiescent load, that fact is little proof of stability under repeated shocks and vibrations. Metals are believed to have a "life." A bar, for example, may stand a million vibrations and break down at the million-and-first and yet the last shock may be lighter than preceding ones. Attempts

however, to reduce this law to practical application, have elicited an abundance of conflicting evidence, but nevertheless it is well settled that in no department of mechanics is an extended course of actual experimenting more urgently needed or of graver public importance. Still against even the above supposition the fall of eleven spans seems to militate, at least in the light of such information as is now at hand, and the conviction is forced that some other theory lies at the bottom of the occurrence. This leads to the suggestion of an hypothesis which has shready been frequently urged by engineers who disapprove of bridges on the suspension system—namely, that the atructure may be thrown into isochronal vibrations by the wind. This introduces a new attacking element. It is well known that a very heavy suspended weight may be caused to vibrate over large ares by a very small force, if the impulses be properly timed. Soldiers in crossing a bridge always break step so as to avoid causing vibrations in the structure, and there is a well known old story of some one who offered to "fiddle a bridge down his plan being to cause the bridge to swing in unison with the beats of notes corresponding in pitch with the periodic vibrations of the structure. It is not necessary to multiply examples of so well known a physical fact, which is here adjuced simply to point out that it may not be urreasonable to assume that the long spans of the Tay Bridge were thrown into actual swinging vibration by the gale itself, those of the same length would vibrate synchronously, and the piers might be supposed to represent nodes or neutral points. Under those conditions the strain on the girders would be not only that due to wind pressure, but, at some poriods of the movement, that due to wind pressure plus that caused by the momentum of the moving mass. The sum of these strains might very greatly augment the total stross and perhaps elevate it to a point just short of that of actual rupture. The instant a train entered upon the first effect of the latter. It is easy then to suppose the immediate breaking which is reported, and not only this, but it can readily be conceived that the fail of one girder might influence that of the girder adjoining, or rather that the increase of stress on one might be transmitted sufficiently to another to throw it in turn beyond its limit of resistance. This hynothesis seems to account for the sudden disappearance of the train, the absence of any warning of the disaster and the quick fall of the girders. It is however advanced merely as a probable theory, to be be tested by such facts as further investigation of all the attending circumstances may clicit.

PARK BENJAMIN, Ph. D.

LOPEZ DE AYALA.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH CHAMBES STRICKEN DOWN IN THE MIDST OF A GREAT POLITICAL CRISIS-THE MOST NOTABLE SCENE OF HIS LIFE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Madrid, Dec. 30, 1879. Señor Ayals, President of the Chamber of Deputies died at his house yesterday. [Not three weeks ago Señor Ayala presided over a scene quite unprecedented in the annals of the Spanish Cortes He was, indeed, its controlling spirit. The London Standard said it was evident that the return to power and office of Senor Canovas del Castillo had strained the patience and equanimity of the oppoint. The scene around the Cortes, with the long play of police, the elegantly dressed ladies showed what might be expected. The Deputies mustered stronger than usual in the lobbies and fa mous Conference room, and the multitude contained representatives of the various parties that have in ion ruled Spanish politics during the last te years. It was a little after three o'clock when Presi dent Ayala tookhis seat, and the decrees appointing the new Cabinet were read, the galleries and every inch of space being crammed to suffocation. Ther appeared in full uniform, with belted swords, cocked bats, laced uniforms and crosses in abundance the smong them was Senor Lasala—the Basque noble-man selected as Minister of Public Works, no doubt ecause he represents the most economic administered provinces of the Peninsula. H appeared in plain evening dress. Sefior Canovas first declaration of the new Cabinet, rose to clear and, as usual, alightly haughty tones. When he declared that he would continue the policy of his predecessor loud interruptions and ironical cheers hailed his speech. Tribunes and members of the Left proved that they did not share his opinion, and at last he wound up his exposition of a programme that differed so little from that of Marshal Campos that most of his hearers wondered why he could possibly have consented to supplant the Kingmaker. When Sanata where the sitting had only been suspended to allow him to come here and address the Deputies, a member of the liberal opposition very sharply coolly declined this challenge, and putting on his plumed nat strode away, followed by his eight collosgues, before President Ayals could consult the Chamber on the question of adjournment.

acteristic revelations of the national instincts in the bull ring would appear mild if not tame. The last and not vanished, when the whole of the Left and Centre were on their feet, shouting ing remarks with the galleries above. At the san time, the Ministerial members, now become defy description. The ladies in the galleries endeavored to escape, the diplomats thought shouted to the rioters in the galleries, and a head long rush was made toward the door and passages. President Ayala, after ringing his bell until he became red in the face, put hi hat on, and vanished with his macebearers and secretary to his own rooms, where he summoned clear the House and tribunes. The Civil Governor with the police, went and very civilly asked the spec perse, and he was successful everywhere, except down pelow, where a dense mass of Deputies, Senators and ex-members of both privileged classes surged about quarrelling, laughing, bantering, wrangling, discuss ing, shouting and otherwise proving that it is an error to suppose that Southrons are wanting in on, not even the royal fêtes nor on the occ. sion of the Pavia coup d'état had they witnessed such an unexpected scene. It served to give new power and influence to Avala. He was now looked Till the last few days meetings were held at his house or under his presidency. He was not a man of high elevation of character. He had been Minister of the Colonies during General Prim's Ministry. Having been one o Queen Isabella's bitterest opponents he accepted with equanimity the return of the Bourbons. He was a man of moderate views, not unacquainted with the art of bending. At the present moment death is another blow to the champions of Cuban

A POLITICAL BULL PIGHT.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 30, 1879. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company was held in this city to-day, 202,000 shares of stock being represented in the meeting. The report of President Huntington is encouraging as to the general busi-ness of the company and the outlook for the future, and speaks with confidence of the early completion of the Western extensions of the road and also of its extension to such a point on the waters of the Chesof the Western extensions of the road and also of its extension to such a point on the waters of the Chesapeake as examination shall prove to possess the best water and harbor facilities. Vice SPresident Wickham's report shows that the total earnings for the past fiscal year were \$1.891,642; the operating expenses, \$1.507,332; the earnings over the operating expenses, \$384,269. Messrs. C. P. Huntington, A. S. Hatch, A. A. Low, Elias S. Higgins, John Castree, Jesse Hoyt, A. E. Orr, Ezra Wheeler and Edward T. Fournier, all of New York, and Williams C. Wickham and John Echols, of Virginia, were elected directors.

DIED OF YELLOW FEVER.

CHESTER, Pa., Doc. 30, 1879. Moule, which arrived here yesterday from Cape ANOTHER KING KILLER.

Alfonso of Spain Once More Escapes the Bullet.

THE PERIL OF CHRISTINE.

A Dastardly Attempt Made at the Palace Gates.

SPAIN'S GROWING DISCONTENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. 1

LONDON, Dec. 30, 1879. Madrid was electrified this evening by the news of another attempt to assassinate the King. It was made as he was taking his evening drive to the Prado with Queen Christine. He had been occupied during the day in consultations with the Ministers. Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Premier, had called at the Palace and had been closeted with His Majesty. At five o'clock the King ordered his carriage It was an open landau, drawn by two horses, with two footmen behind. Queen Christine quickly passed through the file of servants on the palace steps and stepped lightly into the carriage. She was dressed with rich simplicity. Her face was unusually gay and happy. Alfonso followed her, grasped the reins and at once started for the Salon. The royal palace stands in the Plaza del Oriente, facing s semicircle of splendid buildings, where most of the diplomatic corps are quartered. In the centre of the plaza is a glorieta (garden), raised somewhat above the level of the plaza and filled with fruit and flowers. All around it is a broad walk, bordered by trees and terminated by forty-four colossal statues, representing the

AT THE PALACE GATES. As the royal carriage arrived at the palace gate a young man was seen to advance from the glorieta. An instant later a report was heard. The young Queen felt something whizz by her cheek. The King started to his feet. Then it was seen that a shot had been fired, and the young man, who was little more than a boy, was seized by the royal footmen, the police and the bystanders. The King showed himself as cool as when his life was attempted in the Calle Mayor last year. The Queen was much distressed, but she made a brave effort to hide her emotion. The ball, which had flattened against the palace gate, was picked up on the payement. It weighed an ounce. The arrested youth said that his name was Gonzalez, and his age nineteen. He is a waiter by profession, and a native of Galicia. believed he had accomplices, and persons have been arrested on suspicion. He has been living in Madrid for some time. Diario Espanol says :- "Two shots were fired at the royal carriage, the second passing quite close to the Queen's face. The weapon used was a double barrelled pistol. The diplomatic body have gone to the Palace to congratulate Their Majesties upon their escape." tempt excites general indignation at Madrid. The King attended the Opera to-night, and as he stood up in the royal box was received with much enthusiasm. At the close of the per-formance an enthusiastic crowd bearing torches accompanied the royal carriage to the palace.

THE CRISIS IN SPAIN. [Since the day of the King's marriage all observers in Madrid have agreed in predicting qualities. He is young and ardent. He ceremony. He loves a bull fight with true Spanish zest. But he has taken little pains to win the favor of the people. His mother had been almost forgotten when she returned to Madrid. His wedding was an affair of State. and very little enthusiasm was shown in the streets. Moreover, he is now in particularly ill odor through his dismissal of Marshal Campos The populace has not stayed to consider that he did it against his will. Campos name was a bousehold word with the Madrileños, to whom Canovas del Castillo, his suc cessor, is only known as a scholar. The Minis terial crisis has provoked unbounded excite-ment. The army has everywhere resented the fall of Campos. Generals have threatened to resign. Officers of all grades have put their names on the retired list. The Veloz Club has petitioned the King to restore the Marshal to power. The populace feels that grave injustice uas been done to their favorite general, and the liberals who have been fighting for Cuban independence believe that their labor has been thrown away. The enmities provoked by the crisis have dealt a severe blow to the popularity

MONCASI'S ATTEMPT.

of the King.

Thus Alfonso has escaped assassination for the second time. The events of October 25, 1878, have not yet been forgotten. The King was returning from his solitude in the Escurial where, weeping by day and night, he knelt by the mausoleum of his lost Mercedes. He was received at the Madrid station with roars of artillery and pomp of ceremony. His cavalcade had entered the Calle Mayor wh a loud report was heard and a flash was the sidewalk near the Ayuntamento. Instantly the King stopped his horse and pointing out the man who had fired rede coolly on. Generals, officers, police, soldiers, and people rode wildly up, and ere the miscrean could drop his weapon he was seized. He made not the slightest attempt to escape. Terrible indigna-tion was manifested among the crowd that instantly gathered from the bazaars and markets in the Play Mayor. Attempts were made to wreak summary vengeance on the assassin as he was taken to the Civil Governor's. He still displayed the ut-most coolness. He drew a cigar from his pocket, which, after striking a match, he coolly lit and began to smoke. He was a very thin man, of mehis hair closely cropped. He admitted the crime and triumphantly declared himself a socialist and He said he came alone from Tarragona purposely to ment of his life. His name was Juan Oliva Mon and he was a cooper by trace.

OENERAL GRANT A WITNESS.

When the shot was fired General Grant was standing at a window of the Hotel de Paris, overlooking the Puerta del Sol. This hotel is a long distance from the scene of the attack, but looks scross the Calle Mayor. General Grant, who was following with his eyes the progress of the royal cavalcade, distinctly saw the flash of the assassin's pistol. Through Senor Silvers he sent to the King his sincere congratulations on the escape. a great gathering of diplomats, nobles and men of all parties at the palace.
The King drove to the Chapel of the
Atocha, with his sister, the Princess of the Asturias.

cross the road he had taken, nine months before, to claim the hand of Mercedes at her convent chapel. To the usual prayer for the repose of his bride's soul he coupled the gratitude of a devout heart for his escape from assassination. He received affectionate telegrams from his mother, from the Duke of Montpensier, from Espartero and others. There was a solemn "Te Deum" sung at the chapel n the palace of San Teliuo, the seat of the Duke of Montpensier. The Madrid municipality celebrated a "Te Deum" at the Church was expressed at the tone of the French journals regarding the attempted regicide. With especial favor was it made known that ex-King Amadeus was one of the first to inquire at the Spanish Embassy in pended. Nine months later, on July 26, 1879, some excitement was caused by an old woman, supposed to be fusane, flinging a heavy stone at the King as he made his usual trip to the Atocha Chapel on Saturday evening.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Mrs. Helen Josephine Ward, living at No. 11 Hamilton place, with her daughter, a girl of nineteen, was mysteriously shot last night while asleep, and died this morning. From what the daughte bulism she shot her mother, who occupied the same room and the same bed. Miss Ward and committed to prison this morning, there being and committed to prison this morning, there being supposed to be ground for the belief that the act was premeditated and not accidental. There are conflicting statements attributed to Miss Ward, one being that she saw an object moving about the room and fired at it, supposing it to be a burglar. On the contrary it is stated that she confesses to having shot her mother while lying in bed beside her, under the impression there was a burglar in the room, and that the pistol was accidentally discharged in the excitement of the moment.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressman Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan; State Senstor E. G. Halbert, of Binghamton, N. Y.; General George B. Carse, United States Army; William L. Bostwick, of Ithaca, and Oliver Ames, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue, Professor W. G. Sumner, of Yale College, and Congressman E. G. Lapham, of Canandaigus, N. Y., are at the Hoffman. Judge Jo-seph Potter, of the New York Supreme Court, is at e Park Avenue. George E. Gray, Chief Engineer of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and General Charles J Langdon, of Elmira, are at the Windsor. Congressman George C. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, is at the St. James, Professor T. J. Backus, of Vassar College, is Inspector General of Steam Vessels, is at the Gilsey. Rear Admiral James H. Strong, United States Navy,

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Price of CUTICEAR Small boxes, 50 cents, large boxes, 52
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cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents

A .- THE LUNGS ARE STRAINED AND RACKED

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Sweet as the ambresial air.
With its perfume rich and rare; Sweet as the autoresta are, With its performerice and rare; Sweet as violets at the more. Which the emerald costs adors; Sweet as rescheds two after forth From the richly lace earth Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

The teeth it makes a pearly white, So pure and over the control of the

Sure, some fairy with its hand Cast around its mystle wand, Cast around its mystle wand,
And produced from larg's bower
Scentici perfames from each flower;
For in this liquid gen we trace
All that can beauty add and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

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If teeth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact;
If they're discolored in the least,
It brings their whiteness back;
And by its use what good effects
Are daily to be seen;
Thus hence it is that general praise
(The beauty of the least of the l

One trial's proof conclusive quite.
That by the convenience
The convenience
That actioner can produce.
It is the talk of over yone—
An all absorbing theme,
While general new secomes the use
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

It makes the breath as sweet as flowers,

All vite secretions it removes, However long they ve been; The enamel, too, it will preserve. The "FRAGRANT FLORILINEP"

Amid the charms which Nature gives, The tooth precedence stalm:
And to preserve their pearly hue
The surest means we same.
All other pastes and powders fall
Whatever they have been,
White quite successful and each case
is "FRARIANT FLORILINE."

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PLORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

There is a word through England rings,
America as well;
It seems to hold a magic swap
A most important spell;
It is the thene on every lip,
And verywhere 'tis soon;
And need wo say the well known word
Is "PRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

The teath it makes as white as snow.
The breath as sweet as morn;
With all its rephyrs deating on,
By fleecy carrents borns;
The menth it makes a font of sweets
Like rival flowests seen.
A Household Word in England is
The "FEAGRANT FLORILINE!"

How beantiful the teeth it makes!
And brilliant and bright;
However tainted they have been,
It onickly makes them right;
Discolorations it dispole,
However long they've been;
Se would'rous changes are produced
By "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

A Household Word in England is The "PRAGRANT PLORILINE." And why! Because its virtues rare Are felt, and known, and seen; The mouth it keeps both fresh and pure And beautifully clean;

And hence arises the repute Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE" PLORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BERATH. PLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BERATH.

"How Holls," April 12, 1871, has the following;—The Deeth —The beauty of the eyes and the testh bave ever been rapturous thoms on which prets and novelists of all ages have due to devel, but the beauty of the eyes word, which is the present of the eyes word, which is the present of the eyes where the fortunes attractive in both sexes. Cleanliness is necessary above all things in the preservation of the teeth; but yet eyer assidnousness in their care often defeats the end which is aimed at. Many tooth powders, in which acids or minerals are incorporated, may whiten the teeth for a time, but too frequent a use of them would only hasten their destruction. Indeed, tooth powders should always to use with aution. Preservatives in a liquid form are preferable to any other, and if these have a vegetable basis nothing can be better. Among these latter some will be found more efficacious than the exquisite toller requisite acided Fragrant Floriline. It has been analyzed by the most eminent physicians and declared perfectly free from all correstive or privating a display of the most emineral production, sweetens the breath hardons wet tooth brush production, sweetens the breath hardons wet footh brush production and